

Presentation of the Commission of Lieutenant General to Major General Grant by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President of the United States this afternoon formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as Lieutenant General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet chamber, in the presence of the entire cabinet, Gen. Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, Gen. Rawlins and 'Col. Custock of Gen. Grant's staff, the son of the General, and Mr. Nicolay, private secretary of the President.

Gen. Grant having entered the room the President rose and addressed him thus: "Gen. Grant—The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant General in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence."

"To which Gen. Grant replied as follows: "Mr. President: I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the whole army that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company were seated, and about half an hour was spent in pleasant conversation.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.—Lieutenant General Grant's arrival in Washington was marked by several significant indications. He reached here last evening, and was widely welcomed by all classes. At Willard's Hotel the scene, when he was discovered, bristles description, and the always devious crowds at the usual Tuesday evening Presidential reception broke bounds when the hero of the Southwest came in to pay his respects to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. These manifestations do not seem to disturb the General. Like a true soldier, he is unimpressed and reticent, and steadily refuses to be made subservient to politicians. Simultaneous with his arrival here was the significant news of a number of Union victories won by the people at the ballot boxes in the spring elections. New Hampshire astonished everybody by her yesterday's triumph. The doubt as to her loyalty seems to have made the White Mountain blues from base to brow with crimson indignation. She has excelled her own fame in putting her right before the nation. Her loyal and grateful people knew what was expected of them. Their fathers, sons, and brothers absent on distant and bloody fields, those left behind, soon possibly to follow in their tracks, made the work of sustaining the Government at the ballot boxes a stern occasion of vindication and remembrance. On the same day, yesterday, Portland and other heretofore "Democratic" ("Platibus" what a name to fill the speaking trumpet of treason.) cities forgot their past politics, and declared for the country and against the Copperheads. On the same day, too, these latter were rejected by the Democrats of New York, who voted immensely to let the soldiers of that State vote in the coming elections. And even as the New Lieutenant General was shaking hands with the only man in America who ranks him, the Schemer of Old Tammany, in their sacred hall, were organizing armies and revenge—armies to fill up the draft in the Empire Commonwealth, and revenge upon the false leaders who were either too blind to see or too treacherous to take the only road that must lead the old and young braves to honorable victory. But bright as these auguries are and were, they are only the auguries of civil life. Let us pray and hope that Gen. Grant's presence in Washington will be the beginning of a series of victories on the field as brilliant as those which have taken place in the peaceful but not less important struggles among the people at their homes.

Young Dahlgren.
Col Ulric Dahlgren, whose death is now fully ascertained, was a little over twenty-two years of age, a hero in history, and that part of history which will read like romance. His career in the army was filled with exploit, his last crowning all. In the fall of 1862 he led a daring expedition into Fredericksburg, routing three hundred rebel cavalry with but one-fourth their number, and this act Gen. Sigel pronounced one of the most brilliant of the war. Under Hooker, his ride and dangerous but successful missions, were many. On Lee's second invasion of Md, he took but 10 men, and destroyed the enemy's pontoons at Williamsport, and at a later day, with about one hundred, he went round the rebel lines, captured the famous order from Davis to Lee, destroyed 179 wagons, and when surrounded by overwhelming numbers, dispersed his own, nearly all of whom remained the Union lines. In a gallant charge at Hagerstown, on the 6th of July, he received the wound which cost him his leg, and gained him the Colonelcy, which he richly deserved. Like Deatur, Dahlgren was a Pennsylvania, and young Pennsylvania owes him a monument. The last information received by the Government shows that the body of Dahlgren was most brutally treated by the rebels who shot him. His ring finger was cut off, his body entirely stripped, and thrown into a swamp—outrage and ignominy the more keenly felt when we remember the military genius, unsurpassed, almost unequalled bravery, chivalrous spirit, generosity, modesty, and kindness of this young and unquestionable hero.

Deserters in Canada.
Friends of the Union cause from Canada have recently represented to the War Department that there are at least ten thousand deserters from the Union army now in Canada, willing and anxious to return to their regiments, and who do not ask nor expect bounties, but simply seek pardon. Most of them represent that they were induced to desert while at home as furiously by Copperhead politicians.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1864.

The Choice of the People for President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"The Old Folks' Concert, to be given in the Court-house on Tuesday Evening next, the 22d, is creating quite a furor among our people. The entertainment is so novel, and presents so many attractions, that we can assure our readers that a rare treat awaits them, and one, too, that they may never have another opportunity of enjoying. The solemn strains our ancestors were accustomed to sing with so much rapture, will be reproduced with all their pristine solemnity, while the peculiar costume in vogue a century ago, in which the fingers will appear, will add much to the interest of the occasion."

Sabbath School Exhibition.

We are requested to say that there will be a Sabbath School Exhibition at St. James' church, York street, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst. The programme shows that the exercises will be of a highly interesting character. The admission fee will be 15 cents—the object to purchase a Library for the School. We trust it will be well patronized.

Monument to Gen. Reynolds.

We learn that the officers and privates of the first Army Corps have determined to erect a monument, on the Gettysburg Battlefield, to the memory of their gallant commander, Major General REYNOLDS, who fell early in the engagement on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. The money has been raised for the purpose, and the Committee has written to DAVID WILKS, Esq., of this place, to secure suitable grounds for the location of the monument. This well deserved tribute of respect to the memory of one of Pennsylvania's noble sons, will add another daily interesting feature to the renowned battle field of Gettysburg.

Death of Samuel Durboraw, Esq.

We regret to announce the death of our esteemed friend, SAMUEL DURBORAW, Esq., of Mountjoy township, which took place on Sabbath last. Few men had so fully the confidence of his friends and the public, as his name was ever connected with a high character for integrity and uprightness, and no one ever dared to cast an aspersion on his name. He served very respectably in the Legislature of this State for two sessions; and the almost continual resort to him for settlement of estates, showed the general confidence in his integrity. He was over 60 years of age.

First National Bank of Gettysburg.

By a notice in our paper to-day, it will be seen that the First National Bank of Gettysburg has been duly organized under the Act of Congress, and has full authority to commence the business of banking. The Banking-room is in the residence of Gen. ARNOLD, Esq., and is being handsomely fitted up for the purpose. The demand for the currency has been pressing so much upon the Treasury Department, that some little delay has occurred; but we understand that in the course of two or three weeks, the Bank will go into full operation, with every prospect of successful operation.

We learn that Rev. W. R. H. Dietrick, for several years pastor of Grindstone Hill church, in Franklin county, has received and accepted a call from the German Reformed congregation of Gettysburg.

The municipal election for the Borough of Gettysburg will take place on Friday next. All the officers are to be elected on that day—Burgess, Council, School Directors, Assessors, Judge and Inspectors of Election, and Constables. It is hoped that attention will be paid to the selection of the right kind of men to fill these offices with honor and energy. We need such men just now.

A letter was received a few days ago from Mr. C. R. Evans, formerly of this place, which says that "J. C. Guion, Alexander Harper, George Codori, and a young Warner, are at Salisbury, N. C.—They were all well a few weeks since when I saw them."

It is thought that all the Townships of this County will have their quotas filled by volunteers, and thus the Draft be escaped entirely.

We understand that Dr. R. S. SEISS has tendered his resignation as Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for this district. It is probable that Dr. S. G. LANE, of Chambersburg, now Surgeon of the 5th Pa. Reserve, will be appointed in his place.

REMOVED.—We notice that WILLIAM BOYER & Son have moved their Family Grocery from the corner of the Diamond to the room lately occupied by J. J. Eaton, nearly opposite the Bank in York Street. We are requested to say that their old friends and customers will find them better prepared than ever to supply their wants. Call at the new Stand.

The disorganizers of the Senate are making a fearful record for themselves and for their party. On Thursday last a resolution was before the Senate, instructing our Senators and Representatives to "use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States." The yeas and nays were called by Beardslee and Clymer, and were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Champerns, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Hunschelder, Johnson, Kinney, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Torrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latin, McSHERRY, Montgomery, Keilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—11.

During the same session the amendments to the Constitution authorizing soldiers to vote, were considered, and on passage, the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Champerns, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Hunschelder, Johnson, Kinney, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Torrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beardslee, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latin, Montgomery, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—11.

Senator Kinsey, of Bucks, was the only Democrat who voted to increase the pay of soldiers, or to allow soldiers to vote.

On the vote adopting the amendments to the Constitution, Messrs. Clymer, McSHERRY, Bucher and Keilly dodged the record.

At the roll-call of the members of the Senate of this State, on Tuesday last, not a Democratic Senator was in his seat; and, as one of our Senators was absent, from ill health, there was not a quorum, and, of course, no business was done. We were sorry to notice that Mr. McSHERRY was absent. The proceedings of those Senators, so far, are of the most disorganizing character, and we regret very much to find our Senator, for whom we have the highest esteem and friendship, should lend himself to such a clique.

On Wednesday last, the joint resolutions allowing soldiers to vote, &c., came up on their final passage, and passed the Senate, 18 to 7. Amongst those in the negative, we are sorry to see the name of our Senator, Mr. McSHERRY. We had hoped better things from him. Eight copperheads dodged the vote.

On Wednesday last, in the Senate of this State, Mr. Penney, the Speaker, (on account of the disorganizing acts of the minority Senators,) resigned his office. He was immediately re-elected, 17 to 16, and was duly qualified. We hope now that these minority Senators, who have thwarted all legislation heretofore, have "seen their wild oats," and will behave themselves like decent men and patriots ought to—and business will proceed as it should do.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Thursday.

Safely Returned.

The fifteen copperhead Senators who prevented legislation on Tuesday, have returned safely to their seats and participated in the proceedings on Wednesday morning. Messrs. Connell and Kinney, who were detained at home on account of indisposition, were also in their seats. The copperhead Senators voted, however, as usual, against all motions intended to perform their sworn duties. On a motion to have an afternoon session, the sixteen voted nay, and the same solid vote was cast against every bill up before the Senate.

The constitutional amendments passed the Senate on final reading by the following vote, viz:

IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.
Benjamin Champerns, Lancaster.
George Connell, Philadelphia.
John M. Dunlap, Lancaster.
David Fleming, Dauphin.

J. L. Graham, Allegheny.
Thomas Hoge, Venango.
G. W. Householder, Bedford.
Henry Johnson, Lycoming.
Wm. Kinsey, Bucks.
C. B. Lowry, Erie.
M. B. McCandless, Butler.
Jeremiah Nichols, Philadelphia.
Jacob Ridgway, Philadelphia.
Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Indiana.
Wm. J. Torrell, Susquehanna.
S. F. Wilson, Tioga.
W. Worthington, West Chester.
John P. Penney, Allegheny.

AGAINST ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.
H. B. Beardslee, Wayne.
C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia.
John Latta, Westmoreland.
WM. McSHERRY, Adams.
David Montgomery, Northumberland.
J. C. Smith, Montgomery.
W. A. Wallace, Clearfield.

PRESENT BUT NOT VOTING.

Gen. H. Bucher, Cumberland.
Hester Clymer, Berks.
A. Hiestand Glatz, York.
Wm. Hopkins, Washington.
C. L. Lamberton, Chester.
Bernhard Reilly, Schuylkill.
J. B. Stark, Luzerne.
G. W. Stein, Northampton.

Every Union man is found on the side of the brave defenders of their country, while the copperheads even refuse to grant them the privilege of electing their own rulers. After the amendments had been disposed of, Speaker Penney addressed the Senate at length on the subject of organization, and resigned his seat as Speaker of the Senate, but the Union men re-elected him immediately again, and he presides with his usual dignity as Speaker.

In the House, at Harrisburg, on Monday week, Mr. Marshall presented a petition of citizens of Adams county praying that the grant of lands donated by the general government for agricultural colleges be apportioned among the colleges of the State.

Mr. Marshall also presented petitions of citizens of Liberty and Lancaster townships, Adams county, asking for the passage of a law to levy a tax by boundaries to collectors in said townships.

All Hail, New Hampshire!

The loyal people of New Hampshire achieved a glorious Union victory on Tuesday the 8th inst. Copperheadism was most signally and effectually rebuked. Not only was Governor Gilmore re-elected by nearly six thousand majority, and all the Union Councillors chosen, but ten of the twelve United State Senators, and a Union majority of 80 members in the State Legislature were elected. This is a most cheering result in every point of view. As compared with the election of last year, it evinces decided progress for the right. Then Gov. Gilmore failed of success before the people; now his clean majority is much greater than that of the combined Union vote last year.

The glorious news of the result of this election will fill every heart with joy and gladness. The Granite State has stood as firm as her own granite hills in support of the Government, and her loyal men have crushed the pro-slavery Democracy under a popular majority which will leave them little encouragement to go into the Presidential campaign, and no hope of success.

GAS MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Gas Company, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—

President.—M. Jacobs.

Directors.—A. D. Bucher, T. D. Carson, H. D. Watters, Jas. P. Fahnstock, J. B. Danner, and D. McConaughy.

The report of the President and Treasurer were laid before the meeting. It appears that the company, during the year, has paid off all its indebtedness with a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of \$120. The consumption of Gas each year is steadily increasing, and notwithstanding the high price of coal the company will be enabled to declare an annual dividend of six per cent.

The East Baltimore M. E. Conference, which closed its session at Altoona on Tuesday last, made the following appointments for the coming year:

J. S. McMurray, President Elder.
Carleton, Thomas Sherlock, Emory Church, S. L. Bowman; Carleton, Thos. John Moorhead, E. P. Precher; Mechanicsburg, James C. Clark; Mount Holly Springs, W. M. Fryberger; Shippensburg, John A. Dixon; Shippensburg, Green; J. G. McKeehan, one to be supplied; Chambersburg, Thomas Banhart; York Springs, W. G. Ferguson, one to be supplied; Hanover, I. Collins Stevens; Gettysburg, S. L. M. Conner, J. M. Lantz; York, John H. C. Dosh; York Chapel, William W. Evans; Wrightsville, Emory Balmann; Shrewsbury, George Warren, J. G. Moore; Petersburg, James Brads; Newport, J. S. Mendall, one to be supplied; New Bloomfield, F. B. Riddle, D. A. Isenberg; Millfin, S. H. C. Smith; Millfin Circuit, George W. Bouse, T. Marshall West.

Mr. Berkstresser goes to Rainsburg, Pa.; Mr. O. W. Cooper, to Milton; Mr. Dill to Northumberland; Mr. Gwynn to McVaytown.

DROP LETTERS.—Persons who leave "drop letters" in the Post Office should remember that unless they are pre-paid by stamps, the persons to whom the letter is addressed have to pay four cents on each one.

The Court of trial in the case of Rev. C. L. K. Sawalt have reported that he be expelled from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Church. They have allowed Rev. Samuel Kepler to withdraw from the ministry and membership of the Church.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The amendment to the constitution of the State of New York allowing soldiers to vote received a majority of 9,522 votes in New York city, on Tuesday, out of a total vote of 23,280. The vote stood yes 16,401, nays 6,879. Brooklyn gave a majority of 8,255 in favor of the amendment, and Albany 1,690. The majority for the amendment in 84 towns is 24,689, and it is supposed the majority in the State will be over 50,000.

The government is considering the subject of the propriety of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two cent pieces. The price of nickel is extremely high, and it is proposed to substitute some other metal for it.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—A private despatch to the Clerk of the Senate announces that Major Harry White, late State Senator, whose absence made a lock in our Senate, is on his way from Fort Monroe to Baltimore. When read to the Senate there were decided demonstrations of gratification, especially on the Democratic side. Republicans told them distinctly their demonstrations were hypocritical. Major White is released as soon as Mr. St. Clair is elected. The Copperheads make nothing by his detention. Comment is useless.

Later advices from the Gulf coast state that the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, was vigorously progressing. Admiral Farragut was endeavoring to silence the Fort so as to send his iron-clad fleet into Mobile bay, and thus cut off Forts Morgan and Gaines. The bay is reported to be so obstructed three miles below Mobile as to compel vessels to pass under the guns of two iron-clad forts and a battery. The city is also said to be very strongly fortified. There is a rumor that one of Farragut's steamers had passed Fort Morgan under a terrible fire, and another that he had captured the works. These rumors, however lack confirmation.

Wm. M. Stone, the new Governor of Iowa, was once a canal driver between Roscoe and Cleveland, O., at three dollars a month.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

WITHDRAWAL OF SECRETARY CHASE.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Post publishes the following important letter:—

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.—Dear Sir—In reply to a friendly letter from you I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes expressed by many that my name might be favorably regarded by the people at their next election of President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with that ready acquiescence due from one who has already been trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation. The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of order and prosperity on a solid and sure foundation of Union, freedom and impartial justice. And I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them while the great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially, your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The Columbus correspondent of the Commercial states that the following circular has passed around among the Union members of both Houses, and received the signatures of ninety out of one hundred and seven—the number of Union members of both branches of the Legislature. Only six refused to sign it; the others were absent.

At a Convention of the Union members of the General Assembly, held on the evening of February 27, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Ohio and her soldiers in the field demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

The Conduct of the War—Strength of the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.—Since Gen. Grant has arrived in Washington the air is full of rumors of important changes in the Army of the Potomac. It is believed in some quarters that this army will be re-organized in three grand corps, under Sedgwick, Hancock, and Warren, other major generals to command divisions, which will be nearly as large as former corps. The general forces of the Republic have never been more formidable, as to numbers and morale, than now, and it is the opinion of Mr. Stanton that the spring campaign will fairly open with a larger army than ever. The Chronicle gives a very satisfactory official estimate. It seems that the number of volunteer enlistments,

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1863, was 63,600.
From Nov. 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, 110,909.
From Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, 1864, 90,000.
Add product of the draft of 1863, 10,000.
Add deserters returned, 28,000.
Invalid corps, 25,000.
Re-enlisted volunteers, 100,000.
Add black troops, 70,000.
Total, 531,000.

To show the actual gain of the army, the 100,000 re-enlisted veterans must be deducted, as well as the killed, wounded, prisoners, and disabled during the year, and amount to 125,000, which would leave the army 386,000 larger now than it was January 1, 1863.

A negro deputation from Louisiana, has called on the President, asking that the free negroes of that State may be allowed to vote. He received the deputation "cordially," but informed them it was not a "military necessity," and would be left to the Louisiana State Convention.

Otho Scott, for many years a prominent lawyer of Unadilla county, Md, died in Baltimore on Wednesday last. At one time he represented Harford county in the Senate of Maryland, and was a man of enlarged general information.

FIRES IN YORK COUNTY.—On Friday night week the tannery of Mr. Michael Smyser, in York borough, Pa., was fired, and the bark mill, bark house, filled with bark, and a barn and stable, containing a horse, two cows and a quantity of grain, were destroyed. On the same night the dwelling house of Mr. David Benzell, in Dover township, about five miles northwest from York borough, was consumed by fire, together with nearly all its contents, among which were \$300 in gold.

The Game Law.

The game law fixes a penalty of \$5 upon any person who kills or destroys certain birds out of season as follows: Partridges from the first of February to the first of October; woodcocks, from the 1st of February to the 4th of July. It is during the time named that the species are propagated, and to destroy them at that time tends to their total extinction; hence the law for their protection.

Advices from Vicksburg, via Memphis, to the 3d inst, state that General Sherman's army had returned to the former place, with a number of slaves, a large lot of mules, horses, hogs, cattle, and other spoils taken during his expedition. Late Richmond papers confirm this report. According to their statements, Gen. Sherman was at Canton, Miss., on the 2d inst., on his return to Jackson, after leaving the country through which he passed perfectly impoverished, having destroyed an immense amount of property at Meridian, Natchez, Enterprise, Lockport and Lauderdale.

Wm. M. Stone, the new Governor of Iowa, was once a canal driver between Roscoe and Cleveland, O., at three dollars a month.

Lieutenant General Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The City Council of Washington has unanimously passed resolutions tendering to Lieutenant General Grant a cordial welcome and hospitality and freedom of the city. The resolutions are to be suitably engraved and presented to the General.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, accompanied by his son and Gen. Rawlins and Col. Constock of his staff, arrived here this evening. While quietly taking his dinner at his hotel, a gentleman rose and announced to the four or five hundred guests who were at the table that they had among them the hero of Vicksburg, whereupon all rose to their feet and enthusiastically welcomed the hero with shouts and waving of handkerchiefs.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, at their late session at Washington, passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, 1. That we owe and pledge exclusive allegiance to the government of the United States, in war and in peace, and to its constitutional administration in every department thereof; and that we, therefore, affectionately exhort our people, who, by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this government, to read the word of God as above recited; and not to esteem loyalty thereto as optional, a matter of taste, sympathy or preference, but one of Divine injunction, and as involving the religious duty of prayer and effort for the restoration of our national unity, peace and prosperity; or, in the language of the disciples, "to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be."—Dis 1866, p. 28.

2. That we will not receive into the Conference, or elect to ministerial orders, either from the local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty.

3. That in view of the great change, in the providence of God, which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe the time is not distant when the Baltimore Conference will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well-known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It appears from the United States Treasurer's statement for the month ending with February, that of the \$25,000,000 subject to draft, fourteen millions are in New York, three millions seven hundred thousand in San Francisco, and eight millions in the National Bank. The amount on deposit in coin at the various depositories is stated to be \$25,636,000, of which \$18,000,000 are in New York, \$4,656,000 in San Francisco, and \$1,000,000 in Baltimore. The Committee on Emancipation of Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria, have reported an ordinance that the following sections shall be incorporated in the constitution, viz:

First, Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in the State forever.

Second, Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children.

Third, The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human beings.

Fourth, This ordinance to take effect and be in force from its passage.

Kilpatrick's magnificent raid through Virginia, from Culpeper to Yorktown, is one of those gallant and startling incidents of the war which give it its romance. And it has higher value than the destruction of rebel property, of railroads and bridges. It shows what our cavalry can do, and what must be done, in the campaigns begun. Here are five thousand men who gallop up to the very gates of Richmond, defy its defenders, and perhaps were near relieving its capture. It was the entire Army of the Potomac when McClellan led it up the Peninsula. General KILPATRICK may not have succeeded in doing all he wished to do, but he certainly did not fail. The raid alone was worth the risk, as a threat to the rebels, a promise to the country, and an example and inspiration to the whole army.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—General Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to sustain the rebel army from three to six months.

In one place he destroyed over \$2,000,000 of property, and at another place immense stores and thousands of bushels of wheat were consumed.

He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousands head of mules, eight thousand negroes, and over four thousand prisoners, with trifling loss of men and material on our side.

In addition to this, by the destruction of every important railroad line, Gen. Sherman has released Gen. M'Pherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored him to active service.

General Grant, when on his way east, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of General Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg.

Louisiana has declared for Immediate Emancipation, and will at once take her position as one of the Free States of the Union. The late election for Governor resulted in the election of Hon. Michael Hahn, and the entire Free State ticket, by a majority of 3600 votes. The total vote polled is about 10,000—nearly one fourth the entire vote of the State before the war. The contest was between the Free State men and the Conservatives, the latter favoring the gradual abolition of Slavery. This is another State united with Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, in the declaration that the crowning crime of Slavery, the fruitful parent of discord and death, shall die that the Republic may live.

Col. Streight confirms the reports of our soldiers at Richmond being starved and left to perish with cold by General Winder. Not one-half the clothes and provisions sent by us ever gets to them, being stolen by the rebels. He thinks that retaliation in the only means which will bring them to terms. Col. Streight is very anxious to get command under Gen. Butler, to enable him to operate against Richmond.

The Conduct of the War.

GEN. MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. General John Gibbon, one of the heroes of the Gettysburg battle, writes as follows to the press of this city:

"There is no truth in the statement, recently published in the New York Tribune, that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocket, on the 2d of July, an order from General Meade directing the army to retreat."

The following, from the Washington dispatches of the New York Times, is also explanatory:

"The War Committee had Gen. Meade before them on Saturday for over three hours. He denied the charges preferred against him by Gen. Sickles and Doubleday, and gave the committee a full history of all the circumstances attending the battle of Gettysburg, and also, of his subsequent conduct. The order, which it is alleged he wrote, directing a retreat of the army to Taneytown, after the first day's engagement, was fully explained. He declared that it related to matters entirely foreign to those contained in the charges of Sickles and Doubleday. The committee intend to follow up the matter, and have sent for Gen. Butterfield who wrote the order. Gen. Wadsworth and Hancock will also be called."

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL LEE AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.

A written communication was sent to the Secretary of War on Saturday last, by a former member of the Maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of Antietam General Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to General McClellan, requesting an interview at his headquarters; that General McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines and had a long interview with General Lee who, among other things, informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac. The writer has been subpoenaed before the Committee on the conduct of the War.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—A dispatch from Washington says:

The statement that General Sickles had preferred charges against General Meade to the committee on the conduct of the war is erroneous. It appears that the committee, while examining into matters connected with the battle of